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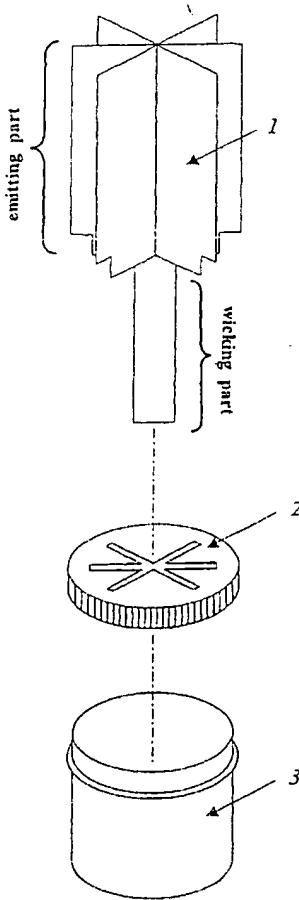
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(54) Title: A DEVICE FOR DISPENSING ACTIVE VOLATILE LIQUID



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to the field of perfumery and more precisely it concerns a device, and the consumer articles associated therewith, for dispensing an active composition in the surrounding space. The device comprises an active liquid, having a specific volatility, a reservoir (3) holding a part of the active liquid, a lid (2) and a wick-emulsifier superstructure (1) composed of a wicking part and an emitting part, the latter having an evaporative surface directly exposed to the surrounding space, and a specific absorbency and weight per unit of said evaporative surface.



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A DEVICE FOR DISPENSING ACTIVE VOLATILE LIQUID**Technical field**

The present invention relates to the field of perfumery and more precisely it concerns a device, and the consumer articles associated therewith, for dispensing an active volatile liquid in the surrounding space, at an approximately constant rate over the lifetime of the device. The device comprises an active liquid, having a specific volatility, a reservoir holding a part of the active liquid, a lid and a wick-emanator superstructure composed of a wicking part and an emitting part, the latter having an evaporative surface directly exposed to the surrounding space, and a specific absorbency and weight per unit of said evaporative surface.

Prior art

Devices for dispensing an active liquid in the surrounding space have been known for a long time. One type of such devices are the so-called wick-based devices, which all comprise a reservoir, a wick and an emanating body from which the active liquid evaporates.

The main problem of said wick-based devices is the difficulty to achieve a controlled release in the surroundings of said active liquid, in order to avoid that the evaporation of the active liquid is too quick or too slow.

The various wick-based devices disclosed in the prior art, and described as solving the above-mentioned problem, can be divided in several categories. Each of said category is characterised by the fact that the device achieves a controlled release by:

- i) the use of special films or occluding systems which enwrap the emanating body;
- ii) the use of a cover means which allows to regulate, over the lifetime of the device, the surface of the emanating body from which the active liquid can evaporate (i.e. the evaporative surface); or
- iii) the use of an electrically powered help such as a heating or a fan.

However, all these devices are complex to realise and require additional elements to the devices.

Moreover, with the exception of the electrically assisted devices, the other devices require, in general, the use of an aqueous solution or emulsion of the active

liquid, thus implying the use of large amounts of liquid and of surfactants which may be detrimental to the effective releasing performance of the device.

To the best of our knowledge, there is no disclosure, nor suggestion, in the prior art of a device allowing to control the release of the active liquid by using a specific liquid and an emanating body having a specific absorbency and weight per unit of its surface of evaporation.

Description of the invention

The aim of the present invention is to provide a device for dispensing an active liquid in the surrounding space with essentially linear performance, i.e. at approximately constant rate, without requiring films covering the emanating body, or electrically powered devices. This was achieved by providing a device comprising a specific type of active liquid, composed of materials having a selected vapour pressure, and having a specific type of emanating body.

Therefore, a first object of the present invention is a non-electrically powered device comprising:

- a) a reservoir chamber having an open end;
- b) a non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition containing at least two ingredients;
- c) a reservoir chamber lid securely covering the open end of the reservoir chamber, said lid having at least one aperture; and
- d) a wick-emanator superstructure securely positioned in the aperture of said reservoir chamber lid, said superstructure consisting of:
 - I) an emitting part extending over the reservoir chamber lid and having an evaporative surface exposed to the surrounding air; and
 - II) a wicking part extending down through said lid and in submerged contact with the active volatile liquid;

said device being characterised in that

- i) at least 60% of the total weight of the non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition is made of ingredients having a vapour pressure comprised between 4 Pa and 270 Pa;
- ii) the emitting part has a weight comprised between 80 and 1000 grams per square meter of evaporative surface, and has an absorbency comprised between 0.01 and

- 0.1 grams of non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition per square centimetre of evaporative surface; and
- 5 iii) the quantity of non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition absorbed by the emitting part is less than about 20% of the initial total weight of said non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition present in the device.

Of course the invention device may consist of only the above-cited elements.

By the expression "non-electrically powered device" it is meant here a device which is able to release a volatile, with an essentially linear performance over the lifetime of said device, without requiring an electric help such as a heating or venting
10 means.

Other means generally used to regulate the rate of evaporation of the active volatile liquid, such as covers or caps allowing to regulate the evaporative surface of an emanating body are not mandatory in the invention's devices. Such covering means can be present or not.

15 Moreover, by "active volatile liquid" we mean here a liquid which is at least partially volatile, i.e. can evaporate, and which is able to impart a benefit to the surrounding space.

The reservoir chamber has the function of storing the non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition, from now on referred to also as "active composition", that is
20 not absorbed by the wick-emanator superstructure.

The reservoir chamber lid has the function of preventing the evaporation of the active composition from the reservoir and also of acting as support of the wick-emanator superstructure.

25 The reservoir chamber lid securely covers the open end of the reservoir chamber either by acting as, e.g., a screwed stopper or by being permanently sealed to said reservoir chamber.

Preferably the chamber lid has either one or two apertures, for holding the wick-emanator superstructure.

30 The reservoir chamber, as well as the reservoir chamber lid, are constructed from materials which are compatible with the active composition and totally impermeable to the vapors of the latter. Preferably the reservoir chamber is made of a transparent or translucent material, so that a consumer can visually monitor the level of

the active composition, present in the reservoir chamber, and therefore know when the device according to the invention has to be replaced because exhausted.

Suitable materials for the reservoir chamber and the reservoir chamber lid, include injection or thermoform molded materials such as those obtainable from 5 polymers like polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyamide, polyacrylamide, polymethylacrylate, and the like. Alternatively, the reservoir, or the reservoir and the lid, could be formed from glass.

It is also understood that said reservoir and said lid could be parts of a single body. An example of such body can be a bottle having an open neck, the bottle being the 10 reservoir and the neck being the lid.

By "non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition" it is meant here an active volatile liquid composition which is essentially devoid of or contains only marginal amounts of water, e.g. one may cite as example a composition which contains less than 5%, of its total weight, of water.

15 A useful active composition is also surfactant free or devoid of the latter.

The active composition contains at least two ingredients. Said ingredients can be divided into ingredients capable of imparting a benefit to the surrounding space or enclosed space, and forming an active volatile material, and optional ingredients which can be beneficial to said active volatile material. In other words the active composition 20 contains an active volatile material, comprising at least one ingredient, and optionally one or more ingredients selected from the group consisting of solvents, thickeners, anti-oxidants, dyes, bittering agents and UV inhibitors.

As the active volatile material, there can be used, for example, a perfume, in which case the consumer product will be of the air freshener type. Other suitable active 25 volatile materials can be deodorizing or sanitizing agents or insect repellents or any other active materials capable of imparting perceptible and desirable benefits to the quality of the air into which it is diffused.

Preferred active volatile material is a perfume. As perfume there can be used any ingredient or mixture of ingredients currently used in perfumery, i.e. capable of 30 exercising a perfuming action. More often, however, it will be a more or less complex mixture of ingredients of natural or synthetic origin. The nature and type of said ingredients do not warrant a more detailed description here, which in any case would not

be exhaustive, the skilled person being able to select them on the basis of its general knowledge and according to intended use or application and the desired organoleptic effect. In general terms, these perfuming ingredients belong to chemical classes as varied as alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, esters, ethers, acetates, nitriles, terpene hydrocarbons, nitrogenous or sulphurous heterocyclic compounds and essential oils of natural or synthetic origin. Many of these ingredients are in any case listed in reference texts such as the book by S. Arctander, Perfume and Flavor Chemicals, 1969, Montclair, New Jersey, USA, or its more recent versions, or in other works of a similar nature, as well as in the abundant patent literature in the field of perfumery.

10 Although special mention has been made hereinabove of the perfuming effect that can be exerted by the devices of the invention, the same principles apply to analogous devices for the diffusion of deodorizing or sanitizing vapors, the perfume being replaced by a deodorizing composition, an antibacterial, an insecticide, an insect repellent or an insect attractant. By the term "sanitizing vapors", we refer here not only 15 to the vapors of those substances which can enhance the degree of acceptance of the air surrounding the observer, but also to those substances which can exert an attractant or repellent effect towards certain species of insects, for instance towards houseflies or mosquitoes, or else, which can have bactericide or bacteriostatic activity. It goes without saying that mixtures of such agents can also be used.

20 The total amount of active volatile material in the active composition may be comprised between 20% and 100%, preferably between 30% and 70%, of the weight of the of the active composition.

As anticipated above, the active composition may also contains some optional ingredients acting as, for example, solvents, thickeners, anti-oxidants, dyes, bittering 25 agents and UV inhibitors.

The presence of one or more solvents may be useful to have a single-phase liquid and/or to modulate the speed of evaporation of the active material into the surrounding air. Said solvents may belong to the families of isoparaffins, paraffins, hydrocarbons, glycols, glycol ethers, glycol ether esters, esters or ketones.

30 Examples of commercially available solvents useful to the invention are known under the tradename Isopar® H, J, K, L, M, P or V (isoparaffins; origin: Exxon Chemical), Norpar® 12 or 15 (paraffins; origin: Exxon Chemical), Exxsol® D 155/170,

D 40, D 180/200, D 220/230, D 60, D 70, D 80, D 100, D 110 or D 120 (dearomatized Hydrocarbons; origin: Exxon Chemical), Dowanol® PM, DPM, TPM, PnB, DPnB, TPnB, PnP or DPnP (glycol ethers; origin: Dow Chemical Company), Eastman® EP, EB, EEH, DM, DE, DP or DB (glycol ethers; origin: Eastman Chemical Company),
5 Dowanol® PMA or PGDA (glycol ether esters; origin: Dow Chemical Company) or Eastman® EB acetate, Eastman® DE acetate, Eastman® DB acetate, Eastman® EEP (all glycol ether esters; all origin: Eastman Chemical Company).

Other examples of solvents useful to the invention are dipropylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethylene glycol ethyl ether acetate, ethylene glycol diacetate,
10 isopropyl myristate, diethyl phthalate, 2-ethylhexyl acetate, methyl n-amyl ketone or di-isobutyl ketone.

The total amount of solvents present in the active composition may vary between 0.0% and 80%, preferably between 30% and 70%, the percentages being relative to the weight of the active composition.

15 As non-limiting examples of useful thickener ingredients, one can cite ethyl cellulose (commercial examples of which are available from Hercules Inc.), fumed silica (commercial examples of which are available from Degussa) and styrene-butadiene-styrene block copolymers (commercial examples of which are available from Shell).

The total amount of thickeners present in the active composition may vary
20 between 0.0% and 10%, preferably between 1% and 4%, the percentages being relative to the weight of the active composition.

As non-limiting examples of useful antioxidant ingredients, one can cite the sterically hindered amines, i.e. the derivatives of the 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-piperidine, such as those known under the tradename Uvinul® (origin BASF AG) or Tinuvin® (origin:
25 Ciba Speciality Chemicals), as well as the alkylated hydroxyarene derivatives, such as butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT).

The total amount of antioxidants present in the active composition may vary between 0.0% and 10%, preferably between 1% and 4%, the percentages being relative to the weight of the active composition.

30 Dyes are other optional ingredients of the active composition. Suitable dyes are oil-soluble and can be found in the Colour Index International, published by The Society of Dyers and Colourist. Non-limiting examples of suitable dyes are derivatives of the

anthraquinone, methine, azo, triaryl methane, triphenylmethane, azine, aminoketone, spirooxazine, thioxanthene, phthalocyanine, perylene, benzopyran or perinone families. Examples of such dyes which are commercially available are known under the tradename Sandoplast® Violet RSB, Violet FBL, Green GSB, Blue 2B or Savinyl® Blue RS (all anthraquinone derivatives; origin: Clariant Huningue S.A.), Oilsol® Blue DB (anthraquinone; origin: Morton International Ltd.), Sandoplast® Yellow 3G (methine; origin: Clariant Huningue S.A.), Savinyl® Scarlet RLS (azo metal complex; origin: Clariant Huningue S.A.), Oilsol® Yellow SEG (monoazo; origin: Morton International Ltd.), Fat Orange® R (monoazo; origin: Hoechst AG), Fat Red® 5B (diazoo; origin: Hoechst AG), Neozapon® Blue 807 (phthalocyanine; origin: BASF AG), Fluorol® Green Golden (perylene; origin: BASF AG).

The total amount of dyes present in the active composition may vary between 0.0% and 0.5%, preferably between 0.005% and 0.05%, the percentages being relative to the weight of the active composition.

The presence of a bittering agent may be desirable in order to render the product unpalatable, making less likely that the active composition is ingested, especially by young children. One can cite, as non-limiting example, isopropyl alcohol, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl n-butyl ketone or yet a denatonium salt such as the denatonium benzoate known also under the trademark Bitrex™ (origin: Mac Farlan Smith Ltd.).

The bittering agent may be incorporated in the active composition in a total amount comprised between 0.0% and 5%, the percentages being relative to the total weight of the active composition. In the case of Bitrex™ the amount can be comprised between 0.0% and 0.1%, preferably between 0.001% to 0.05% of the total weight of the active composition.

As non-limiting examples of useful UV-inhibitor ingredients, one can cite benzophenones, diphenylacrylates or cinnamates such as those available under the trade name Uvinul® (origin: BASF AG).

The total amount of UV-inhibitors present in the active composition may vary between 0.0% and 0.5%, preferably between 0.01% and 0.4%, the percentages being relative to the total weight of the active composition.

As mentioned above, at least 60% of total weight of the active composition is made of ingredients having a vapour pressure comprised between 4 Pa and 270 Pa, said vapour pressure being measured at 20°C and a pressure of 760 mmHg. The described requirement in the formulation of the active composition ensures that a relatively constant composition is maintained over the lifetime of the device and that said active composition evaporates at a relatively steady rate during the life of the product.

Most preferably, at least 80% of total weight of the active composition is made of ingredients having a vapour pressure comprised between 4 Pa and 270 Pa.

The device of the invention also comprises a wick-emanator superstructure that 10 consist of an emitting part and a wicking part.

The emitting part and the wicking parts can be separated entities contacting each to other to form said superstructure or can be a single entity.

Moreover, the emitting part may comprise one or more emitting bodies in contact to each other, in general from one to four emitting bodies are used. Similarly, 15 the wicking part may comprise one or more wicks, in general from one to four wicks are used.

The emitting part contributes more than significantly to the regulation of the speed of evaporation of the active composition. Indeed, thanks to its specific absorbency, its weight per square meter of evaporative surface and optionally its 20 evaporative surface, the emitting part is able to influence the evaporation of the active composition so that said evaporation occurs at an essentially constant rate during the lifetime of the device.

By "rate" it is meant here the amount of active composition, per unit of time, which is emitted into the surroundings during a given frame of time, or if preferred a 25 weight loss per a given period of time.

By "essentially constant rate" it is meant here a rate which can oscillate in a range comprised between approximately 80% and approximately 120% of the mean rate, preferably between 90% and 110%, during a period of at least 20 days, or even 25 days, of use of the invention's device.

As mentioned above, the emitting part has the capacity of absorbing from 30 0.01 g to approximately 0.1 g of active composition per square centimetre of evaporative surface, and has a weight comprised between 80 g/m² and 1000 g/m²,

relative to the evaporative surface. Moreover, said emitting part absorbs less than about 20% of the initial total weight of active volatile liquid present in device.

Preferably said emitting part has the capacity to absorb from 0.02 g to approximately 0.08 g of active volatile liquid per square centimetre of evaporative 5 surface, and has a weight comprised between 100 g/m² and 500 g/m², relative to the evaporative surface. Furthermore, said emitting part preferably absorbs less than about 15% of the initial total weight of active volatile liquid present in device.

The emitting part can also be characterised by an evaporative surface comprised between 50 cm² and 200 cm². Preferably, the evaporative surface will be 10 comprised between 100 cm² and 150 cm².

Non-limiting examples of materials of which the emitting part can be made are cellulose derivatives, e.g. papers, moulded ceramics, sintered or porous plastics.

Preferred papers are those currently used as filter paper and having a particle retention size comprised between 3 µm and 30 µm, such as those commercially 15 available from Whatman International Ltd., UK as Filter Paper N° 1, 3, 4 or 113.

In the case of sintered or porous plastics, preferably said material will have a porous size comprised between 5 µm and 200 µm and is based on high density polyethylene, ultra high molecular weight polyethylene or polypropylene. Examples of such materials are commercially available, e.g, under the tradename Vyon® T (origin: 20 Porvair Technology Ltd, UK).

The wicking part is intended to absorb a part of the active composition and transport the latter to the emitting part, from which it can evaporate into the surrounding space of the invention's device. As mentioned previously, the wicking part may comprise between one and four wicks.

25 The wicking part may be made of organic and inorganic materials. Examples for appropriate inorganic materials include porous porcelain materials, moulded ceramics, glass fibers, or asbestos, in combination with a suitable binder such as, for example, gypsum or bentonite. It is also possible to prepare wicks from powdered mineral materials, such as, for example, clay, talc, kieselguhr, alumina, silica or the like, 30 singly or in combination with, for example, wood flour, carbon powder, or activated carbon, using an appropriate glue. Organic materials include felt, cotton, pulp, woven and non-woven cotton fibers, synthetic fibers, cellulose derivatives, e.g. papers, and

woven and non-woven sintered or porous plastics. Preferably, the wicking part and the emitting part are made of the same material.

As anticipated above, a consumer article may comprise a device of the invention. Such a consumer article can be, depending on the nature of the active composition used, in the form of a perfuming or sanitizing device such as an air freshener, a car freshener, a closet freshener, an insecticide or an insect repellent device or a combination thereof if it is used an active composition capable of exerting more than one effect, e.g. a perfuming and sanitizing effect. Air-fresheners are a preferred embodiment of the invention's devices.

10 During the storage of the invention's device, the active composition may be prevented from evaporating through a variety of methods.

For instance, if the consumer product comprises a fully assembled invention device, a first method to prevent the evaporation of active volatile liquid may consist in using a sealing which covers the emitting part of the device thus preventing the 15 evaporation of the active composition prior to activation by a consumer.

Alternatively, if the consumer product comprises an unassembled invention device, e.g. wherein the wick-emanator superstructure is not fixed to the rest of the device, then another method to prevent the evaporation of active volatile liquid may consist in sealing the apertures of the reservoir chamber lid. In such a case the device 20 will be activated by the consumer simply by removing the sealing and introducing the wicking part of the wick-emanator superstructure into the lid apertures.

Furthermore, if the consumer product comprises an unassembled invention device, e.g. wherein the emitting part is not fixed to the rest of the device such as when the wicking part and the emitting part are separate bodies, then to prevent the 25 evaporation of active volatile liquid it is possible to seal the wicking part extending over the lid. The consumer will activate such a device simply by removing the sealing and locating the emitting part such as that it is in direct contact with the wicking part.

The sealing mentioned above can be a removable and vapor-impermeable closure cap, cover or film.

30 The combination of the invention device and of a closure cap, cover or film may constitute a consumer article which is a further object of the present invention.

It is also interesting to note that the consumer article according to the invention

once exhausted may be easily reactivated by the consumer simply by refilling the reservoir chamber with an active volatile liquid, which may be provided in separated sachets.

Furthermore, another object of the invention is a kit for the preparation of a device as defined above, said kit comprising a reservoir chamber, a reservoir chamber lid and a wick-emanator superstructure as defined in claim 1. In said embodiment an active composition as defined above can be supplied separately to the consumer.

Alternatively, the kit may further comprise said active composition, which is either contained in the reservoir, which is sealed, or the kit comprises also a containing means, or a plurality of said containing means, filled with said active composition.

In the said embodiment of the invention, all the various element of the invention's device can be in a non-assembled or partially assembled form, for example as described above.

15 Description of the drawings

Figure 1 represents a composite elevational view of an unassembled wick-emanator superstructure of a first embodiment of the invention devices, said superstructure being obtained by assembling in a star-like shape of two different emitting bodies, **1a** and **1b**, and a body, **1c**, which comprise an emitting body and the wicking part of said wick-emanator superstructure.

Figure 2 represents an exploded prospective view of an invention device having a wick-emanator superstructure **1**, obtained by assembling the bodies of Figure 1, with an upper emitting part and a lower wicking part, and wherein the wicking part has a form which is complementary with the apertures of the reservoir chamber lid **2**, the latter being intended to close the open end of the reservoir chamber **3**.

Figure 3 represents a prospective view of an assembled invention device **4**, according to Figure 2, in proximity to a device closure cap or cover **5**.

Figure 4 represents an elevational view of an unassembled wick-emanator superstructure of a second embodiment of the invention devices, said superstructure being composed of one entity 6, which is subsequently folded and sealed in a cylinder-like shape, as pictured in Figure 5.

5

Figure 5 represents an exploded prospective view of an invention device having a wick-emanator unit 7, obtained by folding body 6 of Figure 4, with an upper emitting part and a lower wicking part, and wherein the wicking part has a form which is complementary with the apertures of the reservoir chamber lid 8, intended to close the open end of the 10 reservoir chamber 3.

Figure 6 represents a prospective view of an assembled invention device 4, according to Figure 5.

15

The following examples are further illustrative of the present invention embodiments, and further demonstrate the advantages of the invention devices relative to prior art teachings.

Example 1

20

An air freshener dispenser in accordance with the present invention was constructed as illustrated in Figures 1 to 3. The bodies 1a, 1b and 1c, having the dimension given in Figure 1, were cut from a sheet of 2 mm thick Vyon T® (Porvair Technology Ltd.), and assembled to form a wick-emanator superstructure 1, as pictured in Figure 2. Reservoir chamber lid 2 was provided with an aperture to accept the wick-emanator superstructure 1. A reservoir chamber 3, see Figure 2, having approximately a volume of 30 ml was filled with 10 g of a perfuming composition and 10 g of dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (Dowanol® DPnB, origin: Dow Chemical Company). After assembling the filled reservoir, the lid and the wick-emanator superstructure it was obtained a device 25 according to the invention as shown in Figure 3. The total mass of device was recorded. The device was placed in a temperature-humidity controlled test room (at 20° to 22°C and 45% to 55% relative humidity) and the weights recorded at regular intervals up to 30

45 days. The test data are listed in Table I.

Table I: Evaporation of the active liquid volatile component as a function of time

Elapsed time (t) (days)	Cumulative weight loss (cwl) (g)	Rate of evaporation* (g/day)
0.00	0.00	
10.00	5.12	0.51
13.95	6.43	0.33
17.81	7.71	0.33
23.76	9.72	0.34
29.71	11.62	0.32
30.98	12.04	0.33
35.95	13.56	0.31
41.93	15.41	0.31
45.93	16.36	0.31

5

* calculated by applying the following formula: $(cwl_{t_2} - cwl_{t_1}) / (t_2 - t_1)$

Table I shows that an invention device emanates a high volume of vapour (up to 75% of the whole volatile in 45 days) with a very uniform rate over at least 32 days of use and 10 without requiring any external input such an electrical heater.

Composition of the perfuming composition used in this example

<u>Ingredients</u>	<u>Parts by weight</u>
Mixture of nonyl acetate and 2-methyloctyl acetate	2.21
Benzyl acetate	2.94
Citronellyl acetate	1.47
Phenylethyl acetate	2.94
(Z)-3-Hexen-1-ol acetate	1.10
Prenyl acetate	0.37
Ethyl acetoacetate	27.21
9-Undecenal	0.15
Anethole	0.37
Ethyl-2-methylvalerate	0.22

	4-Undecanolide	2.21
	Damascenia 185 SA ¹⁾	0.37
	Dihydromyrcenol	2.94
	Dipropylene glycol monomethyl ether	41.93
5	Dynascone ^{®2)}	0.07
	Habanolide ^{®3)}	0.59
	Hedione ^{® HC} ⁴⁾	1.76
	10%** Indol	0.29
	Iralia [®] total ⁵⁾	1.10
10	Isoeugenol	0.29
	6-Methoxy-2,6-dimethylheptanal	0.07
	Oxane ⁶⁾	0.29
	3,6-Dihydro-4,6-dimethyl-2-phenyl-2H-pyran	0.07
	1%* Nonadienal	0.22
15	(Z)-3-Hexen-1-ol	1.10
	Polysantol ^{®7)}	0.44
	Pipol salicylate	2.21
	Orange terpenes	1.47
	Verdox ^{® 8)}	2.50
20	Triplat ⁹⁾	<u>1.10</u>
	Total	100.00

* in dipropylene glycol

** in isoparaffin

- 25 1) Compounded perfumery base; origin: Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 2) 1-(5,5-Dimethyl-cyclohexen-1-yl)-4-penten-1-one; origin: Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 3) Oxacyclohexadecen-2-one; origin: Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 4) Methyl 3-oxo-2-pentyl-cyclopentaneacetic acid origin: Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 30 5) Methyl Ionone; origin: Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 6) Cis-2-methyl-4-propyl-1,3-oxathiane; origin: Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland

- 7) 3,3-Dimethyl-5-(2,2,3-trimethyl-3-cyclopenten-1-yl)-4-penten-2-ol; origin:
Firmenich SA, Geneva, Switzerland
- 8) 2-Tert-butyl-1-cyclohexyl acetate; origin : IFF, USA
- 9) 2,4-Dimethyl-3-cyclohexen-1-carboxaldehyde; origin : IFF, USA

5

Example 2

Air freshener dispensers in accordance with the present invention were constructed as illustrated in Figures 4 to 6. A wick-emanator superstructure 7, according to the one illustrated in Figure 5, was formed from a single sheet 6, see Figure 4, made of Whatman No. 4 qualitative filter paper (Whatman Plc). Reservoir chamber lid 8 was provided with apertures to accept the wick-emanator superstructure 7. A reservoir chamber 3, see Figure 5, having approximately a volume of 30 ml was filled with 10 g of the perfuming composition used in example 1 and 10 g of dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (Dowanol[®] DPnB, origin: Dow Chemical Company). After assembling the filled reservoir, the lid and the wick-emanator superstructure it was obtained a device according to the invention as shown in Figure 6. Four devices having the emitting part with different surface areas (SA) were build using the same protocol as above. The total mass of each device was recorded. The devices were placed in a temperature-humidity controlled test room (at 20° to 22°C and 45% to 55% relative humidity) and the weights recorded at regular intervals up to 47 days. The test data are listed in Table II.

Table II: Evaporation of the active liquid volatile component as a function of time

Elapsed time (t) (days)	Cumulative weight loss (cwl) (g)			
	SA = 50 cm ²	SA = 100 cm ²	SA = 150 cm ²	SA = 200 cm ²
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.73				2.57 (0.54)
7.08			2.79 (0.39)	3.61 (0.44)
8.79			3.27 (0.28)	4.30 (0.41)
11.81	1.56 (0.13)	2.87 (0.24)	3.90 (0.21)	5.19 (0.30)
13.73	1.85 (0.15)	3.25 (0.20)	4.44 (0.29)	6.00 (0.42)
15.94	2.25 (0.18)	3.77 (0.23)	5.07 (0.29)	7.00 (0.45)
21.04	3.01 (0.15)	4.68 (0.18)	6.45 (0.27)	8.94 (0.42) (0.38)
29.82	4.37 (0.16)	6.29 (0.18)	9.17 (0.31)	12.15 (0.37)
34.92	5.04 (0.13)	7.19 (0.18)	10.27 (0.21)	13.87 (0.34)
41.06	5.94 (0.15)	8.17 (0.16)	11.76 (0.24)	15.36 (0.24)
47.71	6.91 (0.15)	9.25 (0.16)	13.21 (0.22)	16.92 (0.23)

5 Values between brackets represents the rate of evaporation (g/day) calculated as in example 1.

As in Example 1, these invention devices, although having an emitting part with a different shape or surface, emanates a high volume of vapour with an very uniform rate
10 without requiring any external input such an electrical heater or a fan.

Claims

1. A non-electrically powered device comprising:

- a) a reservoir chamber having an open end;
 - 5 b) a non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition containing at least two ingredients;
 - c) a reservoir chamber lid securely covering the open end of the reservoir chamber, said lid having at least one aperture; and
 - d) a wick-emanator superstructure securely positioned in the aperture of said reservoir chamber lid, said superstructure consisting of:
 - 10 I) an emitting part extending over the reservoir chamber lid and having an evaporative surface exposed to the surrounding air; and
 - II) a wicking part extending down through said lid and in submerged contact with the active volatile liquid;
- said device being characterised in that
- 15 i) at least 60% of the total weight of the non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition is made of ingredients having a vapour pressure comprised between 4 Pa and 270 Pa;
 - ii) the emitting part has a weight comprised between 80 and 1000 grams per square meter of evaporative surface, and has an absorbency comprised between 0.01 and
 - 20 0.1 grams of non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition per square centimetre of evaporative surface; and
 - iii) the quantity of non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition absorbed by the emitting part is less than about 20% of the initial total weight of said non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition present in the device.

25 2. A device according to claim 1, further characterised in that the evaporative surface of the emitting part is comprised between 50 cm² and 200 cm².

30 3. A device according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition contains an active volatile material and optionally one or more ingredients selected from the group consisting of solvents, thickeners, anti-oxidants, dyes, bittering agents and UV inhibitors.

4. A device according to claim 3, characterised in that the active volatile material is selected from the group consisting of perfumes, deodorizing or sanitizing agents and insect repellents.

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5. A device according to claim 3, characterised in that the amount of active volatile material is comprised between 20% and 100% of the weight of the non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition.

10

6. A device according to claim 1, characterised in that at least 80% of the total weight of the non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition is made of ingredients having a vapour pressure comprised between 4 Pa and 270 Pa.

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7. A device according to claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the emitting part has a weight comprised between 100 g/m² and 500 g/m² and 500 g/m², relative to the evaporative surface, and has an absorbency comprised between 0.02 and 0.08 grams of non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition per square centimetre of evaporative surface; and

20

the quantity of non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition absorbed by the emitting part is less than about 15% of the initial total weight of said non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition present in the device.

8. A device according to claim 7, characterised in that the emitting part and the wicking part are made of the same material.

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9. A consumer article, comprising a device according to claim 1.

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10. A consumer article according to claim 9 in the form of a perfuming or sanitizing device, an air freshener, a car freshener, a closet freshener, an insecticide or an insect repellent device or a combination thereof.

11. A consumer article according to claim 10 in the form of an air freshener.

12. A consumer article according to claim 9 further comprising a closure cap, cover or film.

5 13. A kit for the preparation of a device, said kit comprising a reservoir chamber, a reservoir chamber lid and a wick-emanator superstructure as defined in claim 1.

10 14. A kit according to claim 13, characterized in that said kit further comprises a non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition, as defined in claim 1, contained in said reservoir.

15 15. A kit according to claim 13, further comprising a containing means, or a plurality of said containing means, filled with a non-aqueous active volatile liquid composition as defined in claim 1.

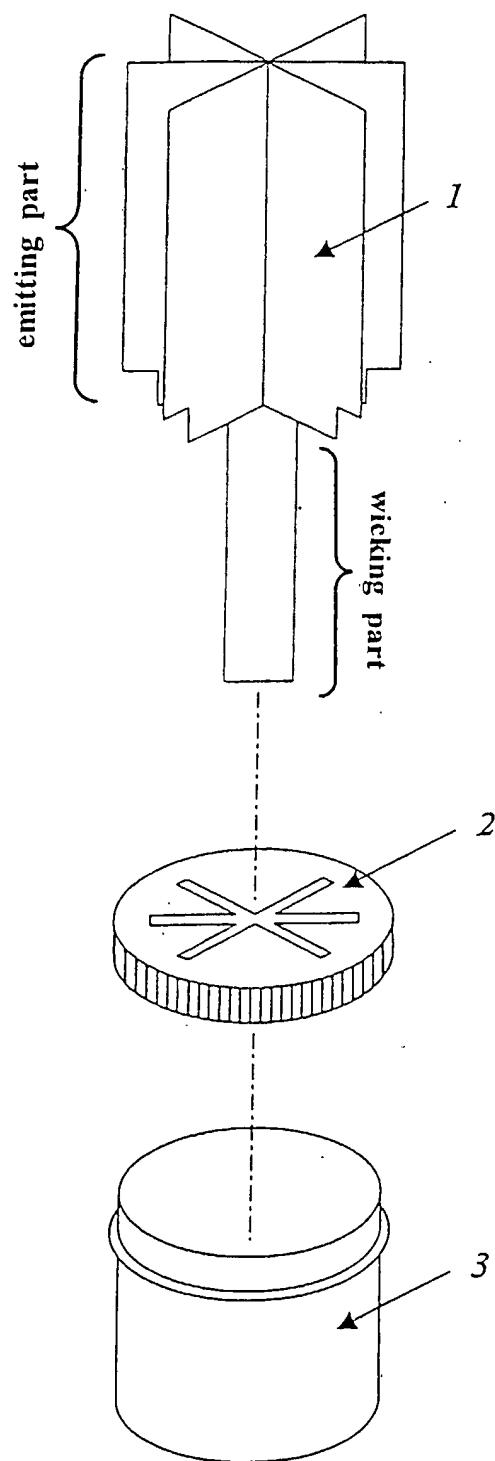
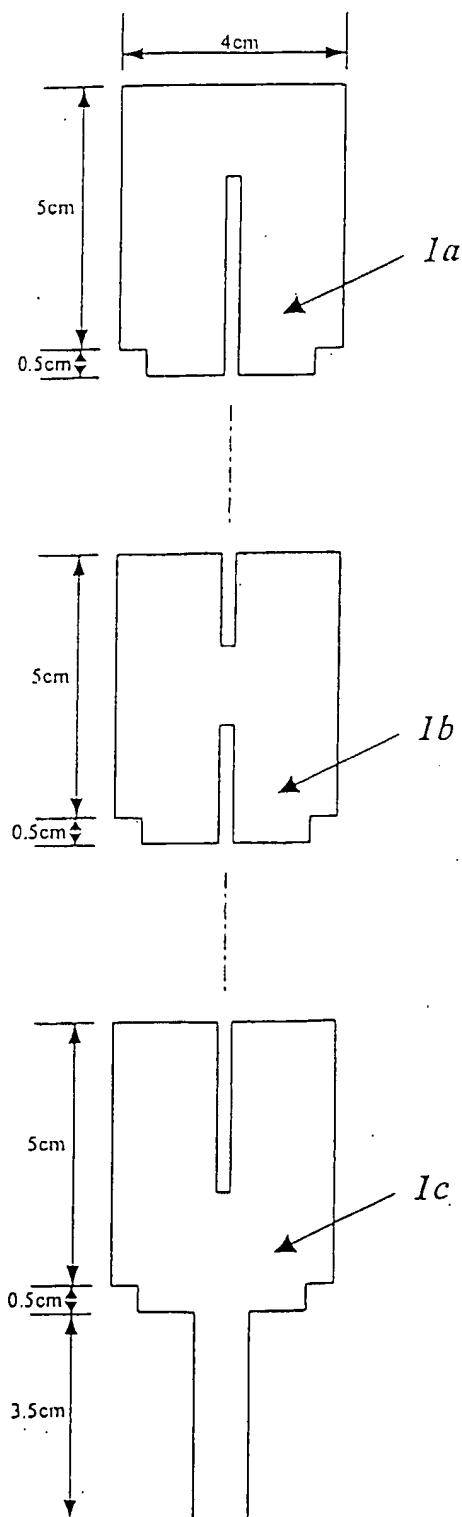


Figure 1

Figure 2

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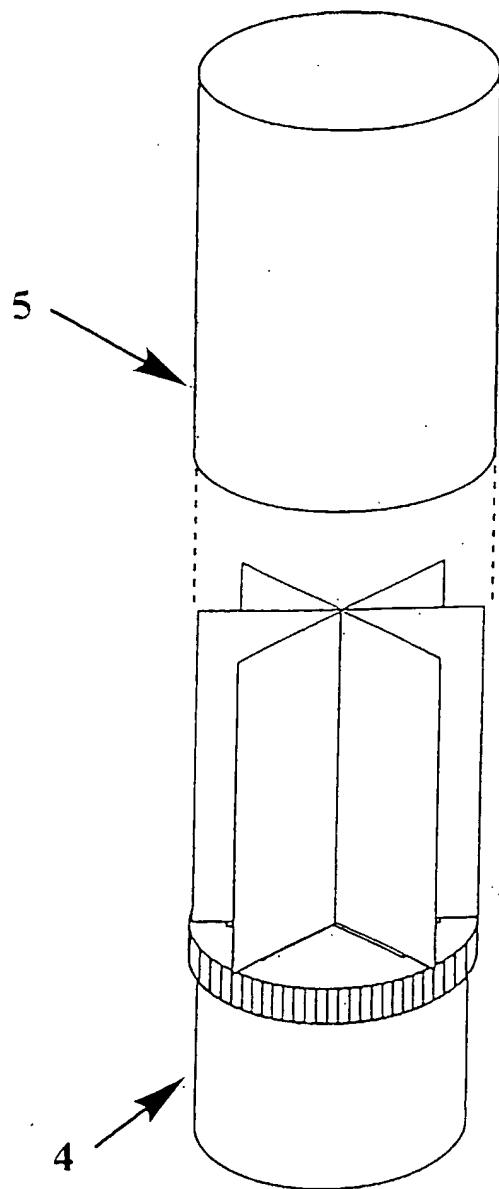


Figure 3

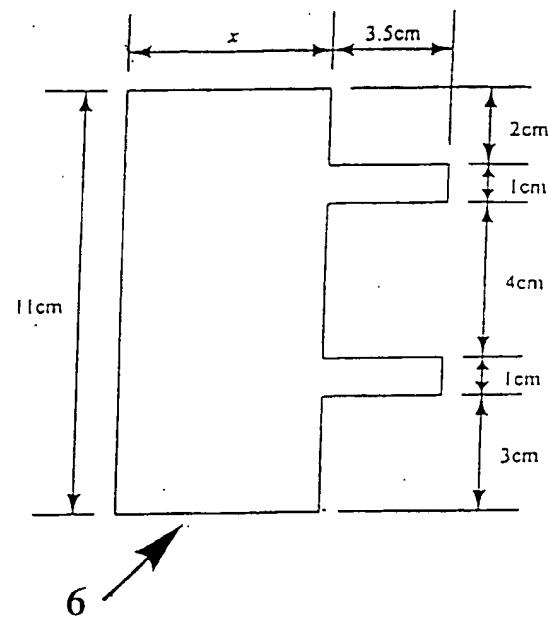


Figure 4

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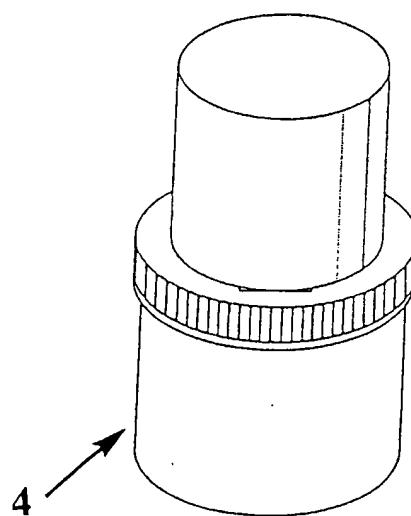
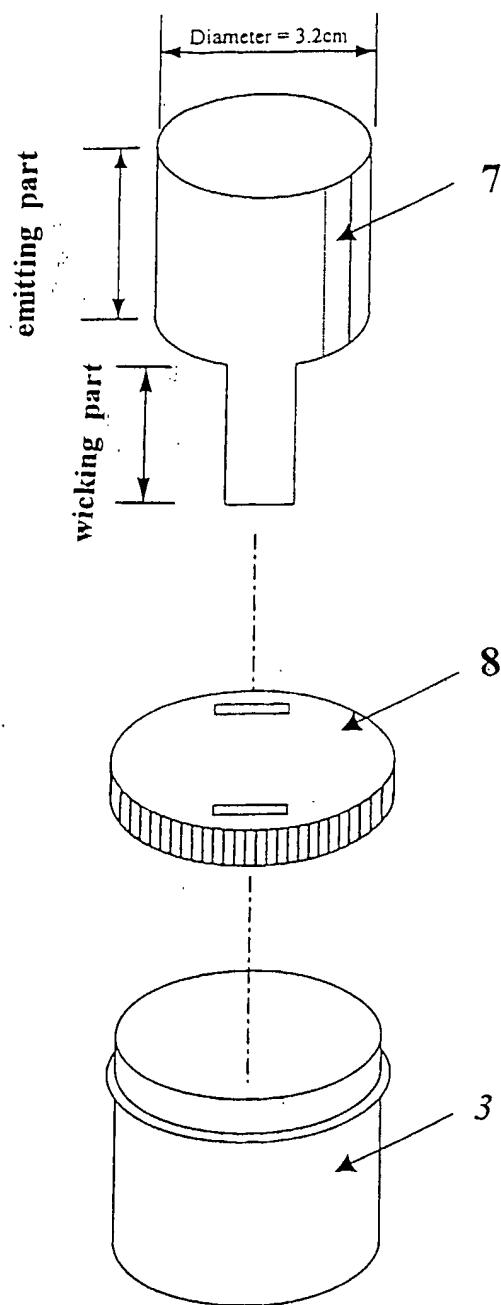


Figure 6

Figure 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/IB 03/02721

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61L9/12 A61L9/04 A01M1/20 B60H3/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61L A01M B60H

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Y	page 5, line 18 - line 34 ---	1-12
Y	WO 01 56619 A (LANG ANGUS ;RECKITT BENCKISER UK LTD (GB)) 9 August 2001 (2001-08-09) the whole document ---	1-12
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 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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